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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Ball Cards, Fancy Show Cards, Posters, Handbills, Programmes, Billheads, Dodgers, Bills of Fare, Wine Cards, Law Cases and Forms, Statements, Pamphlets, Circulars, Books, etc., in the latest and neatest styles and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE LAND OF MAKE BELIEVE.

Let us let the little children have the legends and the rest;
Let them keep the glad illusions of the years that are the best;
Let them know the joyous fancies of the mystic fairyland;
And the wonderful enchantments only they can understand—
For the years are coming to them when they'll sigh, and softly grieve
That they left the realm of childhood in the Land of Make Believe.

In the Land of Make Believe there is a vine that meets the sky,
And Jack goes up and down it—we have seen him, you and I;
There's a winding path that leads us to the bushes of the wood,
And a-many times we've trod it with the quaint Red Ridinghood;
There's a frowning cliff surmounted by a castle grim and grim,
And old Bluebeard lurks within it—you know how we peered at him!

In the Land of Make Believe we used to ramble up and down
To the playing of the Piper in the streets of Hamelintown;
And we saw the fairy mother make the horses rear and prance
When we rode with Cinderella to the palace for the dance;
And of evenings, you remember how we saw some one go by,
And we knew it was the Sandman, come to shut each blinking eye!

All the others—how we loved them! How they used to come and play
Till at last they sent a message that they'd come no more, one day,
For they had to leave us lonely with our broken dreams and toys
While they staid behind in childhood with the little girls and boys.
Let us let the children have them, ere the years come when they grieve
That they ever found the highway from the Land of Make Believe!

W. D. Nesbit, in Chicago Tribune.

The Architect Burglar.

No one who had happened to observe the figure of Mr. Bromley Brown wandering round his garden on a certain mild April morning would have imagined him to be suffering from an acute sense of regret for his wasted opportunities.

From the top of his bald head to the toes of his shiny boots he might have stood for a model of middle class prosperity. His gray suit, if it accentuated the round proportions of his figure, was of fashionable cut, and he held a panama hat of finest straw in the square hand on which a diamond glittered in the spring sunshine. Behind the terrace, over which figures of impossible animals in stone kept watch at each corner, stood his new and elaborately furnished bungalow, aggressive and much decorated. Mr. Bromley Brown's room in the tower overlooked a stretch of pine woods—a small lake, which shone with steely brightness under a fringe of larches, and a far-away range of rising ground. He did not often glance at the view, but it pleased him to know that it was undeniably finer than even that commanded from the windows of his neighbor, General Compton, whose family had owned acres of surrounding heather and firs for generations past.

Mr. Brown took one last stroll on the lawn, and as he slowly ascended the steps of the terrace, the parlor maid laid the newspapers on a table outside a bow window. A girl's figure leaned out, and a young voice called to him:

"Why do you look so solemn, papa, dear? What a perfect day it is! Warm and sunny enough for June!"

The lines on Mr. Bromley Brown's face relaxed.

"I was thinking," he said, impressively, "of how very little material comfort signifies, and how few of us are satisfied."

"I don't in the least agree with you there, dear," said Valentine, who was eminently practical.

"I have built this bungalow," continued Mr. Bromley Brown, "as a place to rest in after a life spent in the dullest of all occupations—money making. But I am aware that thousands of men would both have enjoyed the occupation and welcomed the peace of this beautiful spot. I do neither, I was destined by nature for something widely different."

"You say that because you have done nothing lately but read those foolish novels."—here she pointed a small, scornful finger at a book lying open on the table—"since you had influenza, papa, dear."

"I beg your pardon, Valentine—I know I may not look it, but since my earliest days, as I have often told you, I have had a curious, wild craving for adventure, for some excitement outside the deadly routine of a business life. It is hard," and Mr. Bromley Brown raised his voice in querulous expostulation, "that here I am, a man who has made a considerable fortune in a special cough lozenge, but who, all through his boyhood, has vainly wished to be a pirate, and who now"—he waved his hand in the direction of the bungalow, then to the smooth ghaven lawn, "would most gladly give all this luxury to be a successful detective."

Valentine laughed, and leaned still further out of the window. She, for her part, was absolutely satisfied with the fair face worn by the world around her. She watched a fat blackbird as he shuffled along by the golden border of daffodils—she rejoiced to know that the air was musical with the voices of larks, to see that the sun glittered on the pool below General Compton's house and turned its casements into twinkling diamonds. A man went slowly down the green drive by the pool, his arm swaying to and fro as he sowed grass seeds. The earth seemed to sing a song of renewal and hope, of love and sunshine. How good it was only to breathe and to live! Other people might have thought that life would be none the less pleasant to Valentine because her eyes were large and gray, and her cheeks rosy like the bloom on the boughs of a cherry tree. But she did not take much account of these advantages, nor of the fact that she was the only child of the prosperous house of Bromley Brown.

Her father took off his gold-rimmed glasses—and laid down his newspaper.

"Ha! this is most curious!" said he. "What a splendid chance if one could only light upon him—the plausible scoundrel! The shrewd young villain!"

Valentine turned her gray eyes on his shining crimson face.

"Listen to me—Val," he cried, "you remember the general told us last week that the Mumbys and the Jellicoes had both had their pantry windows forced open?"

"Did he? I don't think I was listening."

"The Mumbys lost a lot of plated things—I know that he keeps his silver in the bank, and lets his friends use those horrible thick spoons—and poor old Jellicoe had that hideous centrepiece, given him by the cricket club, taken. Now it transpires that in all probability the burglar, or the moving spirit of the gang, is a young man who has been sketching houses in the neighborhood. He professes to making architectural drawings, and by so doing finds out all manner of details."

"That is certainly very original."

"Original. I should think so. Infernally sharp, I call it." Mr. Bromley Brown here proceeded to read aloud an extract from the newspaper.

"'The 'architect-burglar,' for by this sobriquet this accomplished criminal is now known, has been seen, it is believed, not long ago in this neighborhood, although probably he is now many miles away from the scene of his late exploits. He is described as a young man of gentlemanlike and military appearance, with fair hair and mustache, and wearing clothes of fashionable make.'"

Mr. Bromley Brown was soon absorbed in meditation. He pictured himself, resolute, terrible, cunning, hounding down this distinguished criminal, bringing him to justice—afterward, in court, replying with telling sarcasm to the cross-examination of the prisoner's counsel, and, lastly, complimented by the judge on the lucid, admirable way in which he had given his evidence. Life was no longer sordid and prosaic; it was palpitating with romance. He fell asleep to the accompaniment of the lark's song, and dreamed that he was the chief of police in Russia. Waking up with a start, he heard the clock strike 12.

"Gracious me!" he cried aloud. With his waking eyes he still seemed to see the female Nihilist of his vision, pointing a revolver at his head. He stretched himself and walked sadly across the lawn toward the hedge that bounded his garden. Below him was the riband of white road, pine bordered. Mr. Bromley Brown started, but much more violently this time. Then he rubbed his face and eyes with his handkerchief and uttered a low exclamation.

A few yards away in the road he saw the figure of a young man, tall, fair, yes, and of unmistakably soldierly appearance! And he was sketching. A thrill ran down Mr. Brown's spine. He might not be the chief of the Russian police, but was he not on the eve of a discovery, an adventure, the possible player in a great and dramatic case? He coughed and unlocked the gate leading to the road. In one moment his mind had been made up. He would invite this young man, obviously no other than the architect-burglar, with friendly greeting, into his house. A hurried word to the coachman would send him, on swift feet, for two of the local police. Another messenger would hasten to General Compton, the sternest of county magistrates, and he would arrive in time to be a witness of the discomfiture of a notorious criminal, and of the ingenuity and promptitude of his old friend Brown. Meanwhile the young man had looked up smilingly. In answer to the remarks of the old gentleman by the hedge he said that he had come a considerable distance—that—and this with a very pleasant laugh—well, yes, he was thirsty, and that there would be plenty of time to finish his sketch after luncheon, and that he thought it a most kind suggestion of his questioner to invite him to have some.

Mr. Bromley Brown, whose cheek had now lost much of its usual ruddiness, walked with set lips and a curious enigmatic expression on his face up the stone steps on to the terrace, and the young man, smiling and unconcerned, followed him into the drawing room. For one instant Mr. Brown glanced nervously at a silver box and candlestick on Valentine's writing table. Then, murmuring an excuse, he ran, panting, to the stables; in a choking voice dispatched the astonished coachman for the police, and a helper, with an impressive message scribbled on a card, to General Compton. On his return he found the architect-burglar laughing over a favorite book of Valentine's the "Diary of a Nobody"—and they two talked. Mr. Brown, for his part, with a curious absent mindedness, of books and different forms of humor. The parlor maid interrupted them to say that some cold meat was ready, and the two men adjourned to the dining room. The guest seemed duly grateful for a whisky and soda.

"That's a beautiful old cup," he remarked, pointing to a piece of silver of Queen Anne date in the middle of the table.

Mr. Bromley Brown's expression of mingled triumph and sarcasm passed unnoticed by the cheerful young visitor, who talked for some time with intelligence and knowledge on the subject of old plate. Mr. Brown was becoming so agitated that he began to walk up and down the room.

"And these are lovely spoons," observed the architect-burglar, with appalling coolness. The clock struck one—and he rose quickly to his feet.

"Thank you a thousand times for your hospitality," he said, pleasantly. "I am afraid I must be off. You see I am sketching for duty, not pleasure."

Mr. Brown gazed at him aghast, but not without admiration. He felt that this must indeed be one of the most remarkable criminals now at large.

"Don't hurry—pray," he said, nervously. "Have a glass of green Chartreuse."

"You are too kind," said his guest. There was a sound of steps at the door, and a voice outside, which sounded like a word of command, said:

"Where is the man?"

The door was flung open, and a tall, soldierly figure stepped quickly into the dining room.

"Well, Brown, what's all this about?"

General Compton, young and alert for his years, stared at his friend with a pair of very keen eyes under white eyebrows. "You told me it was some very urgent business," continued the general. Then his eyes fell on the young man by the further window.

"Bless my soul, Estcourt! I didn't see it was you in the corner.

"Yes, and how are you, general?" said the young man, advancing, with a cordial smile.

Mr. Bromley Brown felt a sudden cold perspiration on his forehead. He was entirely unable to utter a word.

"Mr.—Mr.?" said the young man—"was so kind as to ask me to have a whiskey and soda. It is so wonderfully hot for April, and I've been out doing this blessed topography for the last four hours.

"Ah! then you don't know each other?" said the general. "Brown, this is Lord Estcourt, son of my old friend whom I have often talked about, you know. He is working like a nigger at the college," and the speaker pointing toward a distant view of a large white building miles away beyond the grove of pines. "Estcourt, this is Mr. Bromley Brown, one of my best neighbors."

Mr. Brown felt as if some one had struck him a violent blow on the head. He was giddy as he stiffly extended an icy hand toward the young man.

"Papa! papa!" A fresh young voice came echoing from the garden, and in another moment a young girl ran into the room. Lord Estcourt was just recalling to mind a well known advertisement:

"Bromley Brown's Cough Lozenges are the Best! They will cure a cough of long standing, arising from no matter what cause," but the girl's face caught his attention. It was fair and flushed, and the large gray eyes shone starlike under her broad black hat.

"Papa, there are two policemen here! They say they have come for some one—what does it mean?"

"Oh, only about the chickens that were stolen, my dear," said her father, miserably.

"But there are no chickens! You know you said you wouldn't have any, because you said they spoil the garden."

"Did I say chickens?" Mr. Bromley Brown's dreary expression was that of a victim being led to execution. "Of course I meant the forced strawberries. Valentine, my dear"—

The young man was still gazing at the lovely, puzzled face of his host's daughter.

"Your father has been so kind to me, Miss Brown," said he. "I am struggling over military drawing, and in daily terror of being plowed. But this morning I am going back to work invigorated and rested, and full of courage!"

She blushed as her eyes met his smiling blue ones.

"Oh! You are studying at the college!"

"Yes—I wonder—would you and your father care to come over and see it some day?"

"Oh! that would be delightful, papa, dear, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, indeed, indeed it would," Mr. Brown was still feeling half paralyzed.

"Goodby, Estcourt, my boy," said General Compton. "I have got to have a word now with Brown on some most important business about which I came down."

Lord Estcourt drew a little nearer to Valentine.

"You will drive over very soon, then, Miss Brown?"

"Thank you—I am sure we shall enjoy it ever so much!"

"Then we won't say goodby, I think," said he, as he took her hand.—The King.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The biggest wheat field in the world is in the Argentine. It belongs to an Italian named Guazone and covers just over 100 square miles.

The stick insect of Borneo is the largest insect known. Specimens, 13 inches in length, have been captured. The stick insect exactly resembles a piece of rough stick.

In Lynn, Mass., 24,000,000 pairs of shoes were made last year; in Brockton, 17,000,000 pairs and in Haverhill, 12,000,000 pairs. These three cities, therefore, turned out enough shoes to supply one pair for two-thirds of the population of the country.

The most widely separated points between which a telegram can be sent are British Columbia and New Zealand. A telegram sent from one to the other would make nearly a circuit of the globe and would traverse over 20,000 miles in doing so.

Joseph Fowell, a 13-year-old boy who lives in New Albany, Ind., has literally outgrown his skin. During a six months' illness his height increased 12 inches and his skin became as tight as a drumhead, finally bursting in several places. The breaks are now healing.

By a law recently enacted in Russia, any university or high school student who creates or causes disorder shall be drafted into the army for a period of from one to three years. This is to curb the rashness and fondness for mischief of college students, who imagine they have the privilege to annoy all creation.

A fence nearly 200 feet long at Livingston, Mont., is made entirely of horns of the elk—more properly called wapiti. These animals, like the others of the deer family, shed their horns once a year and grow new ones. The old horns are found in large numbers in the forests, and are used for various commercial purposes.

Fiery Sarcasm.

"The house is on fire!" cried the tenor. "The audience must be dismissed as quickly as possible."

"All right," replied the manager. "Say nothing about the fire. Go out and sing."—Tit-Bits.

EASILY GOT AND KEPT.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE BEST OF ALL MARKETS.

By Increasing the Earning and Spending Capacity of the People, You Provide a Market That Needs No Ships Nor Navy to Guard.

Colonel Augustus Jacobson, of Chicago, a clear thinker and an able writer, states an important economic truth when in the course of an interesting article, entitled "Our Arid Eldorado," in Gunton's Magazine for March, he says:

"Booker T. Washington is an educator. But he is not only an educator, he is a market developer. Every negro who goes through the course at Tuskegee multiplies indefinitely his earning and spending capacity. Negro or white, the man who has come to the point where he must have a toothbrush or a napkin has started on a career of consumption without limit. Men of that sort furnish new markets, and these are our most 'valuable markets of the world.' It requires neither army nor navy, to open them or to keep them open. No ships are needed to get to them."

Much the same line of thought was followed by Andrew Carnegie in his rectorial address at the University of St. Andrew's last October when he emphasized the far greater value of home commerce as contrasted with foreign commerce. Said Mr. Carnegie:

"Politicians give far too much attention to distant foreign markets, which can never amount to much, especially in the tropics, and far too little to measures for improving conditions at home which would increase the infinitely more important home market. If the people of the United Kingdom could spend even £1 per week more per year, her home commerce would be increased more than the total value of her exports to all of Australia, British America and China combined. Truly, foreign commerce is a braggart always in evidence; home commerce the king."

Here are two thoughtful minds pleading the same cause—namely, the conservation and improvement of the home market through an increase in the consuming capacity of our own people. Colonel Jacobson urges liberal outlay by the Federal Government in the irrigation of the arid regions, whereby a vast domain of highly productive lands may be added to our arable area. These lands thus reclaimed he would have held and owned by the Government and leased in small holdings to farmers, the revenue therefrom to be devoted to the cause of education in the common schools and manual training schools. In this way the money expended for irrigation will be returned an hundred fold in higher development, larger needs, more exacting requirements and an enormously increased consuming demand in a market which needs neither army nor navy to keep it open nor ships with which to reach it. The question of irrigation as a National investment of the highest class has never been more forcibly presented, while the ultimate result in the shape of an additional home market is brought into view with admirable logic and directness. Messrs. Jacobson and Carnegie are staunch protectionists both, which is only another way of saying that they both believe immeasurably in the value of home trade and domestic commerce, and very little in that commerce with foreign countries which costs more than it is worth to get and keep. It is a sound view, unquestionably.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Impossible So Long as the British Preferential Is Maintained.

If it is true, as asserted by Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, in an article in the North American Review, that any and all advances looking toward trade reciprocity between the United States and Canada must come from the United States, it is to be feared that our Canadian cousins will wait a long time. Reciprocity in competitive products does not appeal strongly to the people on this side of the border. They prefer to reserve to home producers the benefits of the home market. But even if there were a disposition—and there is not—to make an exception in favor of Canada and permit her competitive products to come in free of duty, Canada is in no position to enter into negotiations to that end. She is bound hand and foot by a contract to give to imports from the United Kingdom a preference of thirty-three and one-third per cent. below the tariff rate imposed upon imports from any other country. While this arrangement remains in force Canada can make no proffer of reciprocity that the United States could by any possibility consider. Still less, with this preferential system standing in the way, can the United States make any proffer. We are not saying that even if the British preference no longer blocked the game the United States could be persuaded to take a hand, but certainly as matters now stand, it is idle to talk about any reciprocity dicker, least of all a dicker in which the United States shall be the first to open up negotiations. Reciprocity with Canada is hopeless under existing conditions and likely to remain so.

Tax Reduction, Not Tariff Revision.

From the statement by Senator Aldrich that steps will be taken in the next Congress to reduce the revenues, provided there is a surplus, the Pittsburg Gazette joyfully jumps to the conclusion that a downward revision of tariff duties is the Republican program for the Fifty-eighth Congress. We think the Gazette is mistaken in its inference, and we are glad to think so. Not one word spoken by Senator Aldrich was even remotely suggestive of tariff revision and reduction. On the contrary, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance is foremost among those safe leaders, who are sternly opposed to anything in the shape of tariff tinkering for the next two years at least. There are other ways of diminishing Treasury receipts, ways that will help and not cripple domestic industry. Fully as much money flows into the Nation's vaults through direct taxes as through customs imports. There will be no need to monkey with the tariff, and we do not think it will be done.

The chronic invalid is often suffering from fatty degeneration of the imagination.

TAKE SANTO DOMINGO CITY

Revolutionists Capture a Fort and Enter the Capital.

GOVERNMENT COMMANDER SLAIN

Foreign Minister Takes Refuge in the American Legation—Fighting in the Streets—Many Persons Are Killed and Wounded—President Vasquels Absent in the Interior—Prisoners Released.

Santo Domingo.—The revolutionists attacked and captured one of the forts defending this city, and later gained full possession of Santo Domingo.

General Pepin, at the head of a force of revolutionists, attacked the fort at 1 o'clock p. m., and released the political prisoners.

The rebels have taken charge of the cable office and of the Government land lines.

Foreign Minister Sanchez has sought refuge in the United States Consulate. President Vasquelz is absent in the interior.

The fighting continues. Assistant Governor Echenique and the commander of the Government forces, General Pena, have been killed.

It is expected that the Government troops outside the city will attack the revolutionists who are in Santo Domingo. General Wos Gil has assumed command of the revolutionary forces.

The garrison of Fort San Carlos, about two miles from this city, has declared itself in favor of the revolutionists.

The number of men killed or wounded is not known, but it is reported many have been killed on both sides. Many persons have been killed and wounded in the street.

The stores are all closed and business is at a standstill.

Washington, D. C.—No war vessel will be ordered to Santo Domingo for the present. The cruiser Atlanta is under orders to proceed from Pensacola to Monte Cristi, near Cape Haitien, and, in the events of American interests being endangered at Santo Domingo, she will go there.

MR. ROOT UPHOLDS GEN. WOOD.

He Declares Major Rathbone's Charges Are Without Foundation.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root took official action on the charges made by Estes G. Rathbone against Brigadier-General Leonard Wood. He made an indorsement on the papers saying that no answer to the charges was required from General Wood, and no action will be taken thereon; that it was known to the Secretary of War that the charges in every respect were without just foundation.

The Secretary refers to the part taken by the Military Governor in the postoffice cases in which Rathbone was a defendant, saying that General Wood at every step had the approval of the Secretary of War, and exercised only such control as was necessary as Military Governor. He refers to the game of Jai-Alai and declares that the gift accepted by General Wood had no relation whatever to any official action of his, but was part of the expression of gratitude of the Cuban people toward the representative of the United States; to have refused the gift would have been discourteous and unjustifiable.

The action of the customs officials, in reference to the gift, the Secretary says, was strictly in accordance with law and official propriety. The indorsement closes as follows:

"There is no foundation for the charges."

DEAN FREDERIC W. FARRAR DEAD.

English Clergyman Gained Fame by His "Life of Christ."

London. — The Very Rev. Frederic William Farrar, Dean of Canterbury since 1895, is dead. Dean Farrar was in his seventy-second year.

Dean Farrar was one of the most famous clergymen of the Church of England. This was chiefly due to his theological works, of which the best known is his "Life of Christ," published in 1874. Other of his books are "Witness of History to Christ," "Life and Work of St. Paul" and "Early Days of Christianity." Previous to writing his theological books Dean Farrar was the author of several works of fiction.

He was born in Bombay, British India, August 7, 1831, and was educated at the University of London and at Cambridge. After his ordination in 1854 he became head master of Marlborough College and preacher to Cambridge University. He was appointed a canon of Westminster Abbey in 1876 and became archdeacon of Westminster in 1883.

TO AVERT "RACE SUICIDE."

Chicago Landlords Must Not Discriminate Against Children.

Chicago.—Alderman Jonathan Ruxton, in pursuance of the policy to avert "race suicide," has introduced into the Council an ordinance subjecting to a fine of $100 every landlord who rejects a tenant on account of the children in his family. But, as a concession to people with "nerves," Alderman Ruxton shows how the landlord can escape prosecution. If he can establish the fact that the children of the tenant's family are boisterous and likely to disturb the quiet of the apartment building or flat, he may reject them.

Alderman Ruxton has eight children, and more than once he has been turned from the doors of a desirable flat.

Nashville Business Man's Tragic Death.

Frank H. Connell, of Nashville, Tenn., President of the Nashville Chair and Carriage Company, was run over and instantly killed at Birmingham, Ala., by a freight train. Eyewitnesses to the tragedy agree that Connell apparently deliberately threw himself under the moving train.

German Envoy Attacked.

Baron von Sternburg was attacked in the Reichstag, and his American wife was dragged into the debate, but both were defended by the Chancellor.

Five of a Tug's Crew Drowned.

Five men of the crew of the tug Pilot were drowned in the Delaware River off Marcus Hook as the result of a collision between their vessel and the steamship Winifred, in which the tug was sunk. Three men were saved from the Pilot. The dead are: Alonzo Hazard, engineer; John Bennett, mate; Frank Atkinson, steward; Albert Painter, deckhand, and a Portuguese fireman, name not known.

Negro Murderers Hanged.

Two negroes were hanged for murder at Star City, Ala., and one at Moultrie Ga.

TO FREE MRS. MAYBRICK

British Government Has Decided to Release the Famous Prisoner.

American Woman Who Was Found Guilty of Poisoning Her Husband — Will Be Liberated in 1904.

London. — Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman who was convicted at Liverpool in 1889 on the charge of poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Aigburth, with arsenic, and whose sentence of death was commuted to penal servitude for life, will be released in 1904. The announcement comes from the Home Office, which now authorizes her Washington lawyers to use the fact of her release next year as a reason for securing the postponement of the trial of the lawsuits bearing on the prisoner's interest in land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virgina until she is able personally to testify.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. Maybrick's attorneys in this city received a cable dispatch from the American Embassy in London confirming the news of her forthcoming release, and adding that she will be liberated in July, 1904.

Mrs. Maybrick, who was Miss Florence Elizabeth Chandler, and a member of a well known and prosperous Southern family, was married on July 27, 1881, in St. James's Church, Piccadilly, to James Maybrick, of Liverpool. She was then eighteen years old, vivacious and beautiful and a social favorite. Her husband was over forty years old. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Maybrick became ill, and in a few days he died. His brothers investigated his death, and charged Mrs. Maybrick with the murder of her husband. A long trial followed, and a number of doctors swore Mr. Maybrick died of arsenical poisoning. The defense proved that for twenty years Mr. Maybrick had been a confirmed arsenic eater, and that he daily took doses that would have killed a dozen ordinary men. Mrs. Maybrick was eventually sentenced to death by the judge, Sir Fitzjames Stephen, who spoke for two days in charging the jury, and who said it was impossible for them to find her guilty in the face of the medical evidence. He died some time later in a madhouse.

From the time of Mrs. Maybrick's conviction, her mother, the Baroness E. von Roques, has been unremitting in her attempts to obtain the prisoner's release, in which she has been aided by influential friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1900, after the death of Lord Russell, of Killowen, Chief Justice of England, a letter which he had written to Mrs. Maybrick in 1895 was discovered. It showed that the eminent lawyer was convinced that she ought never to have been convicted, and it has been generally understood that all the recent American Ambassadors to the Court of St. James have done everything possible to obtain Mrs. Maybrick's pardon. Had she not been able to testify in the suits pending in the United States, Mrs. Maybrick and her mother would have lost all title and interest in many thousands of acres of land in Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia.

JOLO UPRISING FEARED.

Trouble Caused by Conviction of Three Prominent Moro Raiders.

Manila.—There is a feeling of unrest in Jolo on account of the arrest and conviction of three prominent Moros, who raided and burned the Chinese district of Perang. General Sumner is going to Jolo in the hope of allaying the disturbances and convincing the Moros of the justness of the American policy and the folly of armed resistance.

The raid on Perang was wanton. Thirteen Chinese houses were burned. The three ringleaders are friends of the Sultan of Jolo and the people protested against their removal from Jolo. But the sentence will be enforced. The prisoners are now on their way to Baldid Prison, Manila. One of the prisoners led a raid in Mindanao during the year 1902. He captured eleven natives and held them as slaves. The Government failed to arrest him until he was taken into custody for participation in the Perang raid.

RARE MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY.

A Brooklyn Clergyman Wedded to His Third Wife Fifty Years.

New York City.—Rarely does a man live to celebrate the golden anniversary of his marriage to his third wife, but that is what the Rev. Dr. Hiram Hutchins, pastor emeritus of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, did a few days ago. It was not much of a celebration, however, as Dr. Hutchins is ill.

Fifty years ago Mr. Hutchins married his present wife in Boston. They have no children, although Mr. Hutchins has three living children by his former wives. He has never been well since an attack of spinal trouble several years ago. Recently he has been growing weaker rapidly. Should he live until May 20 he will be ninety-three years old.

SIX MINERS KILLED.

Explosion of Gas in an Illinois Mine—Men Were Making an Outlet.

Springfield, Ill.—By an explosion of gas in one of the entries of the Athens Coal Company mine near here, six men lost their lives instantly and one is seriously injured. The entry had been choked with gas and workmen were engaged in drilling and blasting an entrance into one side of it in order to let in the air. Some of the men killed were more than 100 feet from the entry when the explosion occurred.

Cartridges For Servia Held Back.

It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg in regard to the Russian gift of 10,000,000 cartridges to Servia that they will not be delivered before the end of May under any circumstances, and not then if the situation in the Balkans is disturbed.

Two Hundred Skips, Then Death.

Over-exertion brought on by excessive rope-jumping caused the death of six-year-old Susie Levich, at Shenandoah, Pa. The child dropped dead after jumping 200 times.

News of the Toilers.

During 1901 the amount paid in wages for labor in the State of Ohio was $124,062,007.79.

Differences between the hat manufacturers and their engineers, at Danbury, Conn., have been adjusted.

The 5000 union machinists in Chicago, Ill., will demand five per cent. wage increase and a nine-hour day on May 1.

The Wage Scale Committee of the Lumber Carriers' Association of the Lakes has signed with its men for the 1903 season.

RELIEF FOR IRISH TENANTS

The New Land Bill Carries a Free Grant of $60,000,000.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT EXTENDED

The Chief Secretary For Ireland Presents the Measure in the House of Commons—Money to Be Advanced at 3 1-4 Per Cent. For the Purchase of Lands—Not More Than $500,000,000 Required.

London.—The Irish Secretary, Mr. Wyndham, introduced the Government's long-expected Irish land bill in the House of Commons. It proposes a free grant of $60,000,000 for the purposes of the bill.

The keen interest felt in this proposed legislation, which, it is hoped, will promote peace and contentment in Ireland, was shown by the crowded house. The peers' gallery and the distinguished strangers' gallery were filled, and there had been no such gathering of Parliament since the opening of the session. Michael Davitt, father of the Land League, celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday by re-entering the House for the first time since he ceased to be a member to hear the Chief Secretary for Ireland unfold his plans.

Mr. Wyndham, who was heartily cheered, at the outset announced that the Government thought cash aid was necessary for the fulfillment of the proposed scheme, but it attached greater importance to the credit operation than to the cash operation. He then unfolded the scheme, which provides for advances of money for the purchase of land by the tenants.

The advances will be in the shape of cash and not of stock, but to enable the cash to be raised a new stock is to be floated. It will be called "Guaranteed 2¾ per cent. Stock," and will be unredeemable for thirty years. Mr. Wyndham doubted if $500,000,000 of the stock would be needed. It will be issued at the rate of $25,000,000 yearly for the first three years and afterward possibly in larger sums.

In addition to this the Government proposed a free grant of $60,000,000 to be raised by additions to the stock, the interest and the sinking fund of which will be borne by the Treasury, and the maximum annual charge of which will not exceed $1,950,000.

The bill also provides that tenants will pay three and one-fourth per cent. interest on loans from the Government, that untenanted farms and grazing lands will be sold to neighboring tenants and that three commissioners will supervise the sales.

The advance to tenants is limited to $2500 in the congested districts and $5000 elsewhere. The bill will become effective November 1.

Mr. Wyndham said $750,000,000 could safely be advanced on Irish land, but he thought the scheme would not involve $500,000,000. He explained that while the maximum charge on the English Treasury would not exceed $1,950,000 in a single year, the reduction in the cost of administration of Ireland would amount to $1,250,000.

Mr. Wyndham dealt in detail with the points of the bill, showing how advances will be made and the terms of repayment. It seems in the main to be on the lines laid down in the Land Conference report, and will be satisfactory to the landlords and tenants. Mr. Wyndham said the landlords of Ireland were being ruined financially, and that the tenants were being ruined morally, and the taxpayers of England were paying $700,000 per annum to the Land Commission and $7,000,000 to the Irish police, which largely was needed to deal with illegalities arising from the land question.

Mr. Wyndham did not think any recondite or veiled reasons need be looked for. Past experience showed the State incurred no risk in giving such aid. From the taxpayers' viewpoint it was stated that aid for land purchase was a safe commercial transaction. By the aid of the State 80,000 tenants had already bought their holdings and the State had not lost a halfpenny. Public opinion supported repayment, and this was high moral security, besides which was the security of the land itself.

Mr. Wyndham said that what the Government proposed to do was, while withdrawing no existing rights, to provide that purchase of land in the future should proceed by the sale of estates, under three commissioners, Michael Fitzgerald, Under Secretary of the Statistical Department; Frederick Brent and W. F. Bayley.

The commissioners, who will be known as Estates Commissioners, will be under the general control of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They are empowered to decide what constitutes an estate, which does not necessarily mean the entire property owned by the vendor, as a considerable portion thereof may remain in his hands. The commissioners may refuse to sanction the sale of poor holdings unless there are reasonable facilities for their enlargement, where necessary.

In conclusion Mr. Wyndham said he was sure the landlords and tenants would continue to act in the reasonable spirit which actuated the Conference. There were two alternatives before the country. They could prolong for another 150 years the present tragedy in Ireland, or they could now initiate and henceforth prosecute a business transaction occupying some fifteen years, based on the self-esteem, probity and mutual good will of all concerned.

Mr. Wyndham finished speaking at 4.10 p. m. Later the bill passed its first reading.

Ladrones Driven From Surigao.

The town of Surigao, in the northeastern part of the island of Mindanao, P. I., which was captured by ladrones, was relieved. The American officials and foreigners were found to be safe. Eighty ladrones, led by ten escaped convicts, participated in the attack on Surigao. They had twenty rifles and forty bolos, and succeeded in surprising and rushing the constabulary barracks and stampeding the constabulary. Inspector Clarke was killed at the first rush. The ladrones captured eighty rifles.

Liquor License in New Hampshire.

The Liquor License bill sent up by the House of Representatives passed the Senate of the New Hampshire Legislature, the vote standing: Ayes, 15; nays, 5, one pair and two Senators absent and not voting. The Senate made some amendments to the bill, which it is believed the House will accept.

Wood Starts For Manila.

General Leonard Wood left Washington on his way to Manila, and an order was issued by Secretary Root thanking him for his services in Cuba.

MACDONALD A SUICIDE

Hero of the British Army Shoots Himself in Paris.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM

Famous Soldier Read an Account of the Accusations in a Newspaper Just Before He Killed Himself—He Rose From the Ranks and Was Distinguished For His Bravery—Regret in London.

Paris, France.—Major-General Sir Hector Archibald Macdonald, commanding the British forces in Ceylon, and one of the foremost officers in the British Army, against whom charges based on alleged immoral acts were filed some time ago, committed suicide at the Hotel Regina, here. He shot himself in the right temple shortly after noon, and expired a few minutes later.

A Commissary of Police was notified, and accompanied by a doctor, proceeded to a preliminary investigation. No money or papers of any kind were found in Sir Hector's luggage. Two notes written in English were found lying on a table in his room, and these were taken possession of by the authorities, but it is understood that their contents have no bearing on the suicide.

The British Embassy and Consulate were notified later. The French officials took possession of the revolver, which was of nine millimeters calibre, and apparently new.

Little had been seen of Sir Hector since his arrival. He was, however, in the hotel lobby about noon, and it is believed that a newspaper printed in English, containing a resume of the grave charges brought against him and embellished with the General's portrait in full uniform, came under his attention. He left the lobby, going to his room, and the quietest shot followed soon after. The General's suicide has profoundly shocked the British officials here.

Those about the hotel who had conversed with Sir Hector recently say he showed no signs of excitement or mental worry. They describe him as of soldierly bearing, slightly under the middle height, with bronzed face and a slight gray mustache. He was dressed in a dark gray traveling suit.

DEEP SORROW IN LONDON.

Better For Macdonald to Die as He Did Than Face Dishonor.

London.—The tragic end of "Fighting Mac," who rose from the position of a draper's assistant to an honored General in the British Army, has caused great surprise and deep sorrow in London. The nature of the offenses with which he was charged had not become generally known to the public, but had been common gossip in military circles, and although in the Army and among his Highland comrades especially, there is keen grief, their feeling is that it was "better to die thus than face dishonor."

Sir Hector Macdonald was separated from his wife many years ago, before he obtained his commission. He had not lived with her since. He leaves a son, who is being educated in an English public school.

Sir Hector's great chance came when, as a Sergeant in the Afghan campaign of 1879-1880, with a small force, he, by a furious bayonet charge, cleared out a body of Afghans who were lying in ambush for Lord Roberts. For this feat Lord Roberts offered him the choice of the Victoria Cross or a commission. He chose the latter. His greatest military achievement was leading the Black Soudanese Brigade in the Soudan campaign against the Khalifa.

The official announcement made by the Governor of Ceylon in the Legislature that General Macdonald would be court-martialled and the publicity given to the affair were evidently the determining motives for the suicide. Macdonald's friends attribute the unfortunate business to his broken health and shattered nerves, the outcome of the campaigns in the Soudan and South Africa. An attack of dysentery and a touch of sunstroke at Paardeberg left serious effects, and a wound he received in the leg healed badly. It is stated that he often complained of pains in the head, and in Ceylon his health and the depression from which he was suffering grew worse to such an extent that there was talk of invaliding him from the service.

The newspapers here comment sympathetically on the inexpressibly pitiful end of a brave man.

DOG PICKED OUT HUSBAND.

Bloodhound Fixed Upon Willard Catt as His Former Wife's Murderer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Willard Catt, of Pike County, was shot through the window of her home, and searching parties started out to find some trace of the assassin. Suspicion rested upon Willard Catt, the divorced husband, but he and his relatives joined also in the search.

Marshal Sumpter had a bloodhound with the party he was leading, and the dog, when taken to the scene of the tragedy, started at once on a trail that led to the house of Catt. When it was reached the dog turned away and soon came upon the searching party led by Willard Catt. The dog refused to go further, but sat down in front of Catt and then tried to spring upon him. The dog followed no other trail, and a second time tried to spring upon Catt.

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THOMAS. C. BABB,——————————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY APRIL 2 1903

Pritchard Now a Judge.

The appointment of Senator Pritchard to a place on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is a high and deserved compliment to a highly distinguished Citizen of North Carolina. In all the acts of President Roosevelt, he has done nothing that proves his Antisectional feeling more clearly than his coming South for a man, for this important position, we congratulate the President upon the wisdom and patriotism of his choice. We congratulate Senator Pritchard, upon his elevation to the bench and we congratulate the whole country and especially the people of the District of Columbia in having a judge upon the bench, that cannot be biased by a bribe or imposed upon by any subtile insinuation but knowing the right, has the honor and courage to do it.

The Carolinian Congratulates Pritchard.

THE CAROLINIAN extends its congratulations to Hon. J. C. Pritchard, on his appointment, by President Roosevelt to the supreme court bench of the District of Columbia. Mr. Pritchard is greatly beloved by all North Carolinians and during his eight years of service as United States Senator, has won for himself many friends in the senate, and the United States. Although his recent appointment will cause him to give up the leadership of the Republican party in North Carolina. We are glad to know that he will still make his home among us.

Senator Pritchard is one of the ablest senators, as well as the strongest Republicans of the South, and has done more to upbuild his party than any man in the State, and while he is a strong Republican and Harty, supporter of President Roosevelt. He has many Democratic friends who will be pleased to hear of his appointment. Senator Pritchard will take the oath of his new office on April 29th.

More Free-Trade Vagaries.

Here are three short paragraphs from the Free-Trade Almanac:

The consumer is the forgotten man.

Free-Trade gives justice to the consumer and opens wide the door of opportunity to everybody.

Protection enriches the producer and dispenses special privileges to a favored few.

Who forgets the consumer? Does the farmer who is marketing all he can produce at profitable prices? Does the manufacturer who cannot fill his avalanche of orders or get his goods transported quickly enough by the overtaxed railroads? Does the merchant who is doing the largest business in his history? Why, the consumer is in the mind of all, for without his demands all production and trade would be profitless.

But who is the consumer? Every producer and those dependent on him The five dollars a day income, now enjoyed by so many, serves for the five members of the family, all consumers, who buy just five times as much as when the income earner got one dollar a day. It is the consumer, then, who brings the prosperity, for we must first have Demand then Production and then Consumption. The man who has employment and good wages can order a suit of clothes or a house. Then comes the construction with its demand for materials, and then the acceptance and payment. The consumer is the basis of all progress and prosperity. It is his prospects and demands that impel the wheels of industry and the endless chain brings to him a greater share. of the actiuity of which he is a single element. And just as long as Demand exceeds Supply and surplus earnings accumulate in financial institutions so long is the consumer benefited regardless of the relative degree of wages and prices, for the income must be greater than the outgo.

That is the acme of justice to the consumer, a condition which never exists under Free-Trade. What justice or opportunity has the consumer when driven to the soup house? What justice or opportunity has the consumer when drawing out his savings from the bank? What justice or opportunity has the consumer when he must go home, after fruitless search for work, and hear the sobs of hungry children?

Bah! what rot it is, in the light of the experience of the past ten years, to say that "Free-Trade gives justice to the consumer and opens wide the door of opportunity to everybody." How the prosperous masses of to-day, as they look back to that awful Free-Trade period of 1893 to 1807, laugh with scorn at such assertions.

And now for the third paragraph above: Protection does indeed enrich the producer and every producer being not only a consumer, but the representative in a buying capacity of other consumers, the greater his enrichment the greater the consumption, to still further enrich the producer and so on till Free-Trade clogs the wheel and snaps the chain. And who are the few to whom Protection dispenses special privileges? Can it be the 30,000,000 farmers whose crops and live stock were worth $4,000,000,000 more the past five years than the preceeding five years? Can it be the manufactures whose product is now worth $15,000,000,000 annually, as against less than half that six years ago?

Can it be the railroads taxed to their utmost in every part of the land, and whose employees are reaping the benefit of more than 50 per cent increase in earnings over 1896? Can it be the merchants whose stores are so crowded with customers as to require more room, more help and more stock? Can it be the masons and carpenters and painters and plumbers, all enjoying their short hours and $3 to $5 daily wages? Can it be the lawyers, the doctors, the clergy, the teachers, all with increased incomes? Can it be the busy mechanic or even the so-called day laborer? They are all busy, and their wages and income are greater per day, per month and per year than ever before. Who are this "favored few" to whom Protection dispenses special privileges? Is there a man, women or child from ocean to ocean to whom Protection is not dispensing its blessings? If not, then they are the few, the very few, who because of self fault or unusual misfortune form the exception to the grandest conditions of industrial activity and consequent enjoyment of life's comforts ever experienced in the history of nations.

History Teaches but One Lesson.

The Free-Traders, who were all but silenced by the great financial disaster which followed the partial inauguration of their theories in 1893 and who were rendered dumb by the wonderful industrial awakening resultant on the re-establishment of the High Protective Tariff, are once more taking heart and venturing to parade again their economic vagaries. We are told once again that Protection is wrong in principle and disastrous in practice, although just how it is so is not made exactly clear. We are told that the country would fare well if she destroyed the great wall which now bars from our shores the pauper made goods of Europe and the Orient. This appeal sounds strangely familiar. It has been preached in this country before and, sad to relate, has been preached successfully. Time and time again it has prevailed industries were paralyzed, business stagnated and financial disaster precipated. Every time it prevailed, prosperity was dethroned and in her place reigned discontent, suffering, beggary and want. Never has there been a defeat of the policy of Protection that has not been followed by industrial paralysis with all of misery and misfortune it entailed. Never has the policy of Protection triumphed that prosperity has not followed in the wake of victory. Our national history teaches but one lesson as concerns Protection. It is so plain that the wayfaring man though a fool need not ere therein. He who runs may read. And yet there are those who raise in the light of history and preach Free-trade.—Ex

The Report a Mistake.

"A dispatch from Richmond, Va., states that United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana has purchased the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Carolinian, and will remove the paper to Raleigh, where it will be operated as an organ to advance his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Presidency."

The above from the Fourth Estate of March 21st. is a mistake. The CAROLINIAN has not been sold or either will it be moved to Raleigh. But will continue its publication in Elizabeth City, advocating the principles of the grand old Republican party, as it has done for the last third of a century.

Judge Bryan in his charge to the Grandjury on Monday 23rd. at Hertford to day stated that the percentage of crime according to population was greater in North and South Carolina than any where else in the United States, and that if the same percentage of murder was committed in all the other States as was committed in these the number of murders for the country in a year would amount to fifteen thousand. This is more men than was killed in the wars with Cuba and the Phillipines combined. What a commentary on the good government our democratic friends have given

I. M. MEEKINS, Postmaster at Elizabeth City.

Not Temperance but Politics.

Acording to the Commissoner of Internal Revenue there are now 530 stills in North Carolina. Most of these operates only a portion of the time, but they do enough injury while they do run. We have not the figures, but it is hardly probable that of the 530 stills in North Carolina as many as thirty of them are incorporated towns. A few of those in the country will go to the towns, but most towns will not permit them to operate, The result will be that by the operations of the Watts bill something like five hundred stills in North Carolina will go into innocuous desuetude. It also means almost as many bar rooms, because most of the country stills either sell themselves or through a bar-room.

There is no evil in North Carolina that has done so much to debauch the morals of the State as the little stills—"kettles of the devil"—removed from police protection. That evil has been greater in North Carolina than in any other State except Kentucky. While North Carolina has 530 stills Alabama has only 17; Arkansas 25; Georgia 70; Florida 1; Louisiana 2; Maryland 40; South Carolina 30; Tennessee 80; Texas 9; Virginia 125; while Mississippi has none. It may well be doubted if any State in the South is so well governed as Mississippi. During the past ten years it has taken giant strides for education, temperance, progress and has an overflowing State Treasury,

According to the News and Observer, from which the above was taken the Watts bill means that five hundred small men are to have their business destroyed; that ten times five hundred farmers are to have their own market destroyed and probably twenty times as many poor men have the means of getting slop to raise their hogs, cheaply destroyed in order that a few rich men or companies may form a trust and have a monopolly of the whiskey business in North Carolina. We are not advocating the making or the selling of whiskey and if the Watts bill was any thing but a political measure we might have some respect for it, but a prominent minster said to us only a few days ago that it was worse than nothing, designed and passed for politics only, without a particle of temperance in it. As to the charge in this article that these stills are the cause of crime and the intimation that crime exists in proportion to the number of stills, we publish the following from the Charlotte Observer.

There were in the United States last year over eleven thousand homicides. Of these there were 285 in North Carolina, 330 in Virginia, 550 in New York and over 1,100 in Texas. There were over one fourth as many homicides in North Carolina as there were in Texas, and more than half as many as there were in New York.

This article tells us there were about four murders in Texas to one in North Carolina. Yet the News and Observer says Texas has only 9 stills to 530 in North Carolina. The population of Texas is 3,048, 710 and of North Carolina 1,893'810. This tells us that man for man there were about three murders in Texas to one in North Carolina, while there were about sixty stills in North Carolina to one in Texas. This seems to us a poor process of reasoning. Now as to the good government of Mississippi, we published only a few weeks ago a communication showing a condition of affairs in Mississippi worse and more lawless than in any State in the Union. This good government exists so far as Mississippi is concerned, only in the imagination of the editor of the News and Observer. As to the full treasury of Mississippi we would suggest, without knowing the facts, that this should be so as she has twice repudiated her debts and after thus swindling her creditors if she has not got a full treasury we would like to know the reason why. But we would suggest that with a full treasury, a well governed State would pay her honest debts among the very first things she did.—Union Republican.

What the Business Man Must do to Wh Prosperity.

The man who lets people know what he is doing, says the Norwich (Ct.) Union, is usually the successful man No man ever got into the swim by indolence or silence. Business runs in currents as well as water or electricity, and the men who succeed are those who either get into the current or turn the current their way,

It will not do to simply put goods of superior workmanship on the market convinced that the people will discover them and purchase them. Such goods must be advertised, the people must be told what they are, how and by whome they are made, and where they can be obtained.

What is true of the individual manufacturer and merchant is also true of trade organizations, and even of cities and commonwealths. Many prosperous American municipalities have been largely built up in this way by advertising the advantages they offer as places of residence, or as locations for profitable industries.

Many states have prosperous settlements which resulted from business energy and advertising. Advertising pays the merchant, city or state which depends upon it for the movement of business. Money spent in advertising is never wasted.

Leather Again.

In the course of an editoral, "Great Britain's Foreign Trade," the London "Financial News" says; "Was it necessary to purchase from abroad largely from America, which shuts out our goods £8,096,637 worth of leather?" Yet men imbued with the "Iowa idea," or the Journeyman Free-Trade idea, will moan when they speak of the duty on hides and explain to open mouthed ignorance how it is destroying our foreign trade in leather and leather products.

More and Less.

From the Montreal correspondence of the New York "Journal of Commerce" it appears that a movement for Tariff revision is on foot in Canada. In this case, however, it is proposed that as a means of enhancing prosperity the Tariff shall be revised upward. South of the border it is proposed to revise the Tariff downward, because we are too prosperous! Canada suffers from too much potential competition, while, according to Governor Commins and others of his way of thinking, the United States suffers from too little of the same. So there you are. Canada wants to grow richer by doing more of her own work, while some people seem to want the United States to grow poorer by doing less of it.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:

That your eyes you should visit mean "blind-in thinking it therefore not time to attend only take a time and most test your eyes properly.

You should this important er day as there man blind to-simple reason ed on putting until it was too.

I also carry jewelry, watch-&c. Beare to

Has no hurting, it me. It may ness if you per-is nothing, and worth your to it. It will little of your ey to have me and fit you

Not postpone matter anoth-is many a day for the that he insist-the matter off late.

Yes, a full line of silverware call on me.

THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN, Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.

Chesapeake Construction Company,
18 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, Va.

Electrical Supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generator.

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SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY.

SHORT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT
Jan. 11th. 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9.10 a. m.	9.34 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.25 a. m.	9.45 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9.57 a. m.	10.18 p. m
Ar. Lawrence	1.50 p. m.	
Lv. Weldon	11.45 p. m.	12.35 a. m
Lv. Henderson	2.10 p. m.	3.46 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.00 p. m.	5.25 a. m
Ar. Southern Pines	6.30 p. m.	7.9 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.30 p. m.	8.25 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.40 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	11.50 p. m.	11.00 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	9.30 p. m.	8.45 a. m
Lv. Columbia	10.15 p. m.	11.00 a. m
Ar. Augusta		8.40 p. m
Ar. Savannah	4.55 a. m	3 15 p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 p. m.	7.40 p. m
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m
Lv. Hamlet, N. C.	9.00 p. m.	8.50 a. m
Ar. Athens	4.10 a. m.	3.19 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	8.15 a. m.	8.40 p. m
Ar. Macon	11.10 a. m.	12.30 a. m
Ar. Montgomery	10.5 a. m.	8.50 a. m
Ar. Mobile		4.12 p. m
Ar. New Orleans		8.25 p. m
Ar. Chattanooga	1.00 p. m.	1.00 a. m
Ar. Nashville	6.35 p. m.	6.40 a. m
Ar. Memphis	8.15 a. m.	4.10 p. m

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric car. Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East-Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.

No. 37 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.00 a. m.
No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5.30 p. m.

J. W. BROWN, Jr.
Asst'r Agt., 199 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having severed my connection with N. G. Grandy. & Co., by mutual consent I beg to thank my many friends for their liberal patronage while with them, and ask their continuance with said firm. It is the place for honest values at right prices.

I will be pleased to have you call on me at my new stand, C. W. Stevens & Co's Furniture House. (Overman's old stand) corner Poindexter and Matthews Sts.

No trouble to show goods. Bright fresh stock to select from.

Yours for Business,
JOHN M. BELL,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

For Settlers and Home-seekers Via Seaboard-Air-Line Railway. Tuesday March 24th. and every Tuesday Thereafter in March and April the Seaboard-Air-Line Railway will sell settler's and home-seakers tickets to Manatee, Bradentown and Ellenten, in Manatee County, Fla, from Norfolk and Portsmouth for $15.70 one way, and $29.85 round trip. Manatee County is the most fertile section of Florida. It is on the West Coast well below the frost line and unoccupied lands, of which there are thousands of acres of the best in the County well for $45.00 to $150.00, They will pay for themselves many times the first year they are cultivated. Last season one acre netted $1.528.75 in early vegetables. Thirty three acers of celery paid $36.507, The climate is pleasant and the region the healthiest in Florida. The Tarepin fishing off this coast, in Sarasota Bay, is the finest in the World. For information apply to J. W. Brown, Jr, City Passenger Agent, Norfolk, or Charles B. Ryan, Genl Passenger Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff
WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER

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North Carolina Shad a Specialty.
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We will see that you are not disappointed in superiority of groceries promptness of delivery, or reasonableness of prices.

For tempting breakfast foods to richest materials for dainty desserts we fill your wants perfectly

Culpepper, & Son.
Phone 58

Norfolk and Southern R. R.
Schedule in effect Jan. 25th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE.
NORTHBOUND.
Leave Eliz City daily (except Sunday) 2.40, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4.50, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 9.25, a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11.00, a. m
SOUTHBOUND.
Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11.30, a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " 12.50, p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " 5.20, p. m
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday) 5.45 p. m
Arrive Edenton " " 6.40 p. m
Connect at all intermediate stations.
Mail Trains stop at all intermediate stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.
Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. for Plymouth connect With Washington and Pyamlico R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with Steamer for Windsor.
Steamer leaves Edenton 12:15 daily (except Sunday) for Scuppernong River Leave Edenton Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.15, p. m. for Chowan River Landings.
Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Neuse, 6:00 p. m Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Steamer Cherokee, 3 p m, Monday Wednesday and Friday.
Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and S. C. for Goldsboro and A. C. L. for Wilmington.
Steamers leave Belhaven daily except Sunday at 10 p. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 5 a. m. for South Creek, Aurora and etc.
For further information apply to W. F. Keys, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va

C. K. KING, H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen'l Mnag'r. Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

Rose & Eken.
——ARCHITECTS.——
Raleigh, - - - - - N. C.
That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Every body needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson man ger Elizabeth City, N. C

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st, 1903.

NORTH.

Out:—9 25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2-40 p. m. Closes 1-45 p. m.
In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. (Freight received on night train delivered next morning) except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out: 11-15 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5-45 p. m. closes 5 p. m.
In: 9-30 a. m. and 2-40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)

All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.
Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Agent

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.
Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.
SUNDAY.
8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Manager.

F. CRAIG.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts
Collections a Specialty.

FULMER & COMPANY,
Are Selling out a lot of Canned
Goods at Reduced Price,
FOR CASH.

Heinze's Tomato Soup, 25c reduced to 15.	Rhubarb, 17c, reduced to 10c.
German, Cheese, 35c can, reduced to 15	Campbell's Jams, 20c, reduced to 10
Richard & Robin's Lunch Ox Tongue, 35c, reduced to 15	Campbells Preserves, 30c, reduced to 20.
Republic Potted Turkey, 2 c reduced to 15.	Ivanhoe Jams, 10c, reduced to 6.
AEtna Brand Potted Chicken, 10c, reduced to 6.	Haines' Preserves in 5 lb. jars, $1, reduced to 80c.
Libby, McNeills & Libby's Boneless Chicken, 25c, reduced to 10.	Haines' Currant Jelly, 5 lb. Jars $1.25, reduced to $1.00.
Apples, 10c, reduced to 7.	Campbell's Salad Dressing, 10c, reduced to 5.
Apples, 8c, reduced to 5.	Dunkley's Celery Salt, 10c, reduced to 5
Grated Pineapple, 3lb. can, 10c reduced to 6.	Cooking Herbs, 1c package
Raspberryes, 10c, reduced to 5.	Hecker's Flaked Tapioca, 15c, reduced to 8.
Egg Plums, 18c, reduced to 12.	Hecker's Best Seals, 4c, reduced to 2
Egg plums, 15c, reduced to 10.	Heckers Farina, 10c, reduced to 7.

FULMER & CO., CORNER MAIN AND POINDEXTER STREETS.

CARTWRIGHT, PARSON & CO.
WHOLEALE
Commission Merchants,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We solicit trade in Eggs, Poultry, Fruit and Produce, and pay the highest cash market prices.

We sell at the lowest prices, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and Peas.

All persons dealing in our line would do well to consult us before buying or selling.

We furnish Egg Crates free of charge to our customers.

We would be glad to have you give us a trial shipment as we guarantee satisfaction and fair dealing. Quick sales and Prompt returns is our motto.

A WORD WITH YOU.

Almost any Ice will do for freezing Ice Cream or for refrigerating purposes, but for home use you want the purest. Our Ice is made from distilled water. We do not use river water for any purpose whatever, therefore our Ice does not have a disagreeable smell or taste, and it does not leave a bad odor in your ice box or cooler. We have had some of our old customers come back to us on this account.

We can furnish you with any amount, at any time.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold torage CompanyS

You Save Money....

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having
The best groceries and the best way of handling them gives us the best business.

"Delicious, Appetizing,
Excellent, Reliable."

are some of the exclamations about the table delicacies we sell. All fresh, too.

OLD & FEARING,
GROCERS.
PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, April 2nd. 1903.

Miss Lelia Sawyer is on a visit to Miss Helen Bell.

Mr. L. Selig is in Norfolk on business this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L M. Meekins is in New York this week.

The revival at the Read St. church closed Sunday night.

Mr. Simon Salomansky, of Norfolk, is in the city on business.

Mrs. Louis Zeigler of Edenton is visiting friends in the City.

Postmaster I. M. Meekins is out of town this week on business.

Our Representive will be at Gates court next week. Help us out friends.

Mrs. J. J Fleetwood, of Hertford, made a short visit to our town this week.

Miss Georgia Pratt has accepted a position with the dry goods firm of Shaffer & Sheely.

Mrs. L. E. Skinner who has been spending several weeks with relatives in St. Petersburg returned home Tuesday.

All communications sent to THE CAROLINIAN for publication must be signed to insure publication.

Mr. M. D. Pendleton agent for the N. & S. R. R. at Winfall was in our town on Sunday.

Rev. E. E. Dudly, of Norfolk and Rev. C. W. Duke of Main St. church exchanged pulpits on Sunday.

The Storm on Sunday did much damage, the tide being the highest in a long time for some time.

Messrs. C. D. White and O. A. Hankins, of Mansford was in the City on Monday and paid THE CAROLINIAN a visit.

Miss Sarah Spivey, of Dunn's Neck, and Miss Joslyn, of Manfreesboro, spent Tuesday with Miss Pearsage Williams.

The Democratic primmaries for the different wards will be held Tomorrow night, with all the candidates hopeful of the nominations.

Dr. C. S. Blackwell of Wilmington N. C., who assisted Rev. W. A. Ayers in a revival at the Read street Baptist church, left Friday for home to the regret of his many friends.

Littleton Female College is preparing for a great Commencement the last week in May. Bishop A. Coke Smith will preach the Annual Sermon. Dr. C. F. Reid, of Nashville, Tenn., will deliver the Missionary Address and Gov. Aycock will deliver the Literary Address.

New Orleans, La, American Medical Association, May 5-8. One first class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale May 1-2-3-4, good ten days but upon payment of fee of 50 cents may be extended until May 30th.

New Orleans, La, United Confederate Veterans Reunion, Rate one cent per mile. Tickets on sale May 16th, to 24st, good until May 24th, but upon payment of fee of 50 cents may be extended until June 15th.

The large lumber barge McKeever, owned by the East Coast Lumber Co., was blown ashore in the Albemarle Sound during the storm Sunday night. Mr. H. A. Brown who was on the barge when she went ashore, arrived home Monday on the 2:45 o'clock train and reports a very rough time during the storm.

We have received several letters from our Subscribers asking why they did not receive their paper. We wish to say THE CAROLINIAN has not made its appearance for the last month account of the office having been burned out, but from this issue it will make its regular weekly visits to its friends as it has done for the last third of a century.

By request, we print in this weeks issue three letters under date of March 21st, two of which is addressed to the Board of Aldermen and one to E. F. Aydlett in regard to the proposed water works for E. City. We also print a letter addressed to Dr. J. B. Griggs, of our town, by J. L. Ludlow, consulting municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer, of Winston-Salem, under date of March 21st. These letters are all of interest to the people of E. City, and they will do well to give them careful attention.

The resignation of Mr. Roscoe C. Mitchell as editor of THE CAROLINIAN has been accepted and Mr. Thos. C. Babb will in future assume charge of the plant, owing to the recent fire it will take time to restore the paper to its original state, but the new editor intends to make many improvements in the near future. To those who consistently support the candidacy of our great leader Mr. Roosevelt and who desire to uphold the hands of the party in this state and the South, we earnestly appeal. It shall be our endeavor to write pointedly, tersely and fearlessly, at all times. We have no desire to pose as erudite, nor have we any political aspirations to gratify. We are Republican from principle; not for gain, and we shall expect the zealous, hearty, co-operation of every Republican in the State to help us make THE CAROLINIAN of greater influence for good than it has ever been in the past.

HERTFORD NOTES.

The Sun Bros. Show will give an exhibition in our town on the 9th.

Mr. E. G. Simpson our Representive in the last legislature have summonsed to Raleigh as a witness in the Haywood murder case.

The Cotton seed oil mill is an assured fact, the stock has been subscribed. The site for the building purchased and the contract for the erection of the building given.

There was several convictions last week at court for the carying of consealed wepons. In all of which, judge Bryan has shown by the penalties imposed, that he means as far as in him lies to break up this dangerous cowardly and uncivelized habit of carying pistols we applaud Judge Bryan for the stand he takes on this question and commend his course to every judge in the State.

The Commercial Club which has been recently organized by the young men of the town, is under good management and making rapid progress. It has business meeting once each week, and the rest of the time is consumed by the pool and billiard tables. The literary department of this club is also very attractive and is furnished with the best books which can be purchased.

The Spring terme of court for Perquimans County convened Monday 23rd, and dispite the rain the cloud was large. At the ringing of the bell, the Courthouse was filled to overflowing, and all agree that the charge of Judge Bryan to the Grandjury for lucidity and pathos surpased any charge over delivered by any Judge, in their hearing. The judiciary of North Corolina has ever held a foremost place among the legal lights of the Nation. From earliest times the opinions of her judges have been held as authority by the courts of our sister States, and it is a real pleasure to say that this high standard has not been lowered by the present occupants of her judicial bench, and among the names of the brightest and best of those who presides over her courts to day, is found the name of judge Bryan.

A congressis like a man in this: that the things he fails to do are as good an index to his character as his deeds. The recently adjourned Congress failed to do two important things: to make a new Philippine tariff law and to enact the Statehood bill. The fight for the Statehood bill was one of the most important struggles that has occurred in Congress for a generation. It was not important in and of it-self; but it involved many important things. On the surface, the fight seemed to be merely the endeavor of the East to keep out four Western States, and it appeared that Senator Quay, who was powerful in the National Republican Convention that promised Statehood to the Territories, was merely keeping his word. The facts are that Senator Quay, who is always loyal to his business friends, was trying to help some of the in a business way. A number of gentlemen formerly of Pennsylvania have some railroad propositions in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. The propositions look good on paper; but Territories can't vote bonds, and the people who desire to vote the bonds and establish the railroads are hindred by the arbitrary rules of the Constitution. But these things were all under the surface. They did not come out in the debates. Quays bill provided for the admission of four States: Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, Probably these States would send eight Democratic Senators to Washington. That lined up the Democrats solidly for the bill. That also was beneath the surface. Again, there is a queer lust for power in the Senate among the mountain States, States like Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Nevada and the like, States with but one or two Representatives in the House, that vote down Massachusetts, or Ohio, or Michigan in the Senate. These States supported the Quay bill, and their reasons were not apparent. But their zeal for it furnished the strongest opposition to the bill from a source that controls the Senate. The very fact that under the Quay bill Arizona, for instance, with a smaller literate American population than a good average county in the East, might balance a State with ten million people, was so clearly unjust that the New England Senators, who manage to get the Puritan conscience into their votes, fought the measure most heartily. And they had the bulk of the American people with them. That half a million people should have eight Senators is unjust. And eventually the American people, seeing in the organization of their Congress such palpable unfairness, would loose respect for its edicts. And there is no truer precept in politics than that any legislature that does not derive its power from the principles of just representation is a menace to the perpetuity of the Government. It was the sense of this precept, working in the public conscience and through it to the Senators, that killed the Statehood bill. This also was not always upon the surface.

Nor was the strength of the forces for the Quay bill always apparent. For one of the strongest sources of strength the bill had in the Senate was the feeling of rebellion that many of the Senators from the Middle and Far West felt against the New England leadership of the Senate. It was that rebellious spirit that inspired Quay. Quay, like Platt of New York, is not of the inner circle. The two are not reckoned among that small coterie of gentlemen who rule the Senate. It used to be called the "best thought of the Senate." But that was laughed out of vogue, and the leadership exists now without a nom de plume.—Saturday Evening Post.

Letters from Norfolk.

The following letters was handed to THE CAROLINIAN, by Mr. H. T. Greenleaf, with the request that they be published.

Norfolk, Va., Mch. 21st, 1903.
To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Gentlemen:—With a full knowledge of the terms and conditions of the contract and franchise to be soon voted on in your town for water, I respectfully make the following proposition:

That this Company will accept a franchise in the terms as now drawn and the hydrant rental as therein expressed; namely not less than 75 hydrants at $40.00 per year per hydrant, and for such franchise and contract this Company will pay to the city of Elizabeth City the sum of $5000.00.

This Company is perfectly willing to give you bond for any reasonable sum you may designate to carry out the contract in the time specified in the one which we understand has been passed by your Board to another Company.

Yours very truly,
Elizabeth City Water Company,
by W. D. PENDER,
Attorney.

Norfolk, Va., Mch. 21st, 1903.
To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Gentlemen:—During the year 1902 the Elizabeth City Water Company made a proposition through me to the Board of Alderman looking to the construction of a water works for the city of Elizabeth City with a hydrant contract of sixty hydrants at $35.00 per year per hydrant. We have seen the franchise as passed by your Aldermen recently for another Company at a hydrant rental of $40.00 per hydrant per year for seventy-five hydrants, and this Company stands ready to accept a similar franchise with a hydrant rental of $35.00 per year per hydrant with a minimum of sixty hydrants.

This Company is perfectly willing to give you bond for any reasonable amount you may designate to carry out the contract in the time specified, in the one which we understand has been passed by your Board to another Company. I am sure you will see at a glance the saving to your City, and I trust it may be your pleasure to give this Company the franchise and contract.

Yours very truly,
Elizabeth City Water Company,
W. D. PENDER,
Attorney.

Norfolk, Va., Mch 21st, 1903.
Mr. E. F. Aydlett,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Dear Sir:—This Company wishes you to go before the Board of Aldermen of Elizabeth City and to make a proposition that we will accept the terms of the contract which they have entered into with another Company and make the hydrant rental $35.00 per year per hydrant. If they will not accept this offer, then you are authorized to state that this Company will accept the contract for seventy-five hydrants at $40.00 per year per hydrant and for such contract and franchise this Company will pay to the City of Elizabeth City the sum of $5000.00. You are also further authorized to say that this Company is ready to give bond in any reasonable sum to complete the work within the time specified in the contract.

I am at a loss to understand why an opportunity was not given to bid on this contract as it is well known that we have always had in mind the erection of a plant in Elizabeth City and I have been advised that whenever the subject came up right notice would be given me, and had such notice been given, I unquestionable would have been present to make a bid on the basis of $35.00 per hydrant.

Yours truly,
Elizabeth City Water Company,
by W. D. PENDER,
Attorney.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Mch. 21st. 03.
Dr J. B Griggs,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Dear Doctor:—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 20th, and beg to thank you for the information therein contained. I have glanced over the proposed franchise and it looks very much as though the city has made the frequent mistake of failing to secure engineering advice on a purely engineering proposition. The provision for fire service to deliver water through a one inch hose a distance of "at least 30 feet in any direction" is about as ridiculous as anything I have ever seen in a water works franchise. The water rates for dwellings of $2. per month for 10 room houses is certainly liberal to the proposed water company and if the voters confirm the franchise the company will certainly have a good one.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. L. LUDLOW.
Consulting municipal, sanitary and hydraulic engineer.

Savannah, Ga. Southern Baptist Convention and Auxilliary Societies, May 7-14. One first class fare plus 25 cents for round trip. Tickets on sale May 4th to 7th, good until May 20th., but upon payment of fee of 50 cents may be extended until June 1st.

New Orleans, La, National Manufacturers Association, April 15-17. One first class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale April 11-12-13, good until April 19th, but upon payment of fee of 50 cents may be extended until April 30th.

Call on Ticket Agent for exact rates, schedule and anyother information and see that your tickets read via the SEABOARD-AIR-LINE RAILWAY

J. W. BROWN, JR.
Passenger Agent.
Corner Main & Granby St, Under New Atlantic Bldg.

Proposals will be received, to be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., April 18, 1903, for sale to the United States of a suitable site, centrally and conveniently located, for the Federal building to be erected in Elizabeth City, N. C. A corner lot, approximating 150 by 150 feet, is required. Sites must be not less than fifteen thousand square feet in area. Each proposal must be accompanied by a diagram of the land, showing the widths of adjacent streets and alleys the grades, and the character of foundations obtainable, etc. Any improvements on the land must be removed by the vendor within thirty days after written notice, and the vendor shall pay all expenses connected with furnishing evidence of title and deeds of conveyance. The right to reject any proposal is reserved. Each proposal must be sealed, marked "Proposal for Federal building site at Elizabeth City, N. C.," and mailed to the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY (SUPERVISING ARCHITECT) Washington, D. C.

H. A. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

Two Pictures.

We all grow weary living, when Life's gloomy shadows come,
And we long for just one heart that's good and true,
We close our mind to Memory, and she leads us back to Home
And the vanished scenes of childhood rise to view,

We see the fireside home and the well remembered face
With its sweet and gentle smile that's like no other,
Oh! there's not on Memory's wall a picture of such grace,
As the dear and cherished ones of home and mother.

There's a halo sweet and sacred in every human heart,
Which encircles those two pictures with its light,
They are like twin angels hovering a blessing to impart
Or like guiding stars in life's tempestuous night.

When our little bark is tossed on life's ocean vast and wide
And we find no help or hope in friend or brother,
Then we long for rest and love and a faithful hand to guide
And we find them when we turn to home and mother.

MRS. E. HONNICUTT.

A Clincher.

Old Lover—I know I am old enough to be your grandfather, but, my darling, I have an immense fortune to bestow upon you.

Young Heart—I hesitate to answer.

Old Lover—Do not keep me in suspense. I have heart disease, and under excitement I am likely to die at any moment.

Young Heart—Then I will be yours.

It Worked Well.

"And have you tried the plan of greeting your husband with kind words when he comes home late, as I suggested?" asked the elderly friend.

"I have," said the youngish woman, "and it works like a charm. He stays home all the time now trying to figure out what is the matter."—Indianapolis Press.

Early Use of Pigeons.

Pigeons were employed in early Egyptian days, navigators taking them on their galleys and liberating them when they arrived at their destination in order to announce their safe arrival to their friends or employers. The Romans utilized them in communicating with each other in wartime.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lungs

Have you Seen Euclid Hights?
Have You Seen Euclid Hights?
Have You Seen Euclid Heights?

YES.

Euclid Heights lots are Best.

YES.

Euclid Heights lots are Best.

YES.

Euclid Heights are Best and Exclusively for White People.

FOLLOW THE CROWD

Ever stop to think that whatever pleases a great many people must be very nearly all right? Well, it's so. Follow the crowd and you won't make a mistake.

The crowd is coming our way now. The attraction is our

New Line of Spring Clothing.

Priced moderately too.

We Hope to Notice you in the CROWD.

THE FAIR. The Big Department Store

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Phillips Ward & Rountree,
Whole-sale Groceries and Commissions.
We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.
Write us for information
Norfolk Virginia.

WILL YOU RIDE!

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company

Do you Want To Sell Your Home.

Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.

My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter, St. Call on or write me.

A. J. JORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.

Keenest razors, Best Bones and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.

No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N C

C. W. Parson & Son,
Wholesale & Retail dealer in.
Fancy Groceries,
Fruit & Produce,
Leaders in Low Price.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

F. H. Ziegler,
Successor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
GRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth-covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Colds; Prevents Pneumonia

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.
JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

Mexican Mustang Liniment will readily overcome Loss of Hair, Diseased Hoofs and Scratches in horses mules and cattle. Farmers try it.

A toad under a harrow

suffers no more than the faithful horse that is tortured with Spavins, Swinney, Harness Sores, Sprains, etc. Most horse owners know this and apply the kind of sympathy that heals, known far and wide as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Never fails—not even in the most aggravated cases. Cures caked udder in cows quicker than any known remedy. Hardly a disease peculiar to muscle, skin or joints that cannot be cured by it.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy on the market for Wind Galls, Sprains and Skin Lumps. It keeps horses and mules in condition.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Echols Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is indorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and fifty leading Virginia physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Echols process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further information, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

Every Thing Is Good.

We buy only the good. We sell only the good. If you get it here, it is good. No matter whether it is a Prescription or drug store article of any kind. If it isn't, Please speak to us about it and you'll get your money back—every cent. You are on the safe side if you buy all your drug store goods of us. We wish you would. We will do all in our power to serve you well. Give us a chance.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.
POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
for children; safe, sure. No opiates

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Butte's Great Wealth.

More wealth is produced in the small area of Butte City every year than in some whole States. The revenue from the mines—some $55,000,000—is equal to the income of the Government of Holland. The recent great progress in every department of electrical development has been made possible in large degree by the energy of these men of Butte. For the city and its environs now produce a quarter of the world's entire product of copper, about two-fifths that of the United States. A single group of mines in the heart of the city—the Anaconda—yields more than twice as much copper yearly as all Germany. Nor is the treasure confined to copper. Butte is the greatest silver-producing centre in the United States, its annual output—some $13,000,000—being nearly equal to that of the entire State of Colorado, which, next to Montana, has the largest production of all the States. And of gold Butte still yields considerably over $1,000,000 yearly.—Ray Stannard Baker, in the Century.

Motor Cycle vs. Automobile.

Comparing motor cycles and automobiles, an English motorist, who has tried both, says: "The best motor bicycle may make a better average speed than a car up to five times its price. It is largely due to the easy choice of the best track on the road, whether for surface or for the avoidance of other traffic. It is also ascribable to the ease of tire repair. It is unrivaled in cheapness in every department. It is cheapest to buy. It is cheapest in gasoline and oil. It is cheapest to house and costs little to clean; it requires no chauffeur. Is it not the motor for the man of minute means? For a given speed it raises less dust than any other automobile."—Motor Age.

Talks to Thousands.

An advertiser explains in this way his confidence in newspaper advertising: "If I could stand 10,000 men in a row and talk to each in turn, I could make sales to a large proportion. When I advertise in a newspaper of large circulation I address many more than 10,000 by simply telling my story once. I get better results than if I should talk in turn to each of the 10,000."

What the White House Is.

To the American people the White House represents the personality of the President of the United States. To the politician the magic words may stand for the goal of an ambition too often associated with the deepest and most poignant disappointment; while to the historian the name may typify the affairs of nations. In the mind of the people, however, the official character of the building has always been subordinate to its domestic uses. Popularly speaking, the White House is the place not where the President works, but where he entertains.—The Century.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O

Sold by druggists, price, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The worst thing about being good-natured is that you are apt to be imposed upon.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Bad luck generally follows in the wake of bad habits.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A married man always resents advice from a bachelor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Some people are so polite that it seems as though they want to borrow money.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Some people run into debt and then complain that they were pushed in.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

The man who is everybody's friend is generally his worst enemy.

Spain's Migatory Sheep.

There are about 10,000,000 migratory sheep in Spain which each year travel as much as 250 miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as trans-humantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations, dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same routes as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way. For this purpose a road ninety yards wide must be left on all enclosed and private property. The shepherds lead their flocks, which follow after and around. The flocks are accompanied by provision mules, and by large dogs to guard against wolves. The merino sheep travel forty miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on the migration there and back is fourteen weeks.

But one-fifth the population and one-eleventh of the area of Turkey is in Europe.

Smallpox costs France nearly $2,000,000 a year. N.Y.—14.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Young Sufferer Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered terribly every month at time of menstruation, and was not able to work. Your medicine has cured me of my trouble. I felt relieved after taking one bottle. I know of no medicine as good as yours for female troubles."—MISS EDITH CROSS, 169 Water Street, Haverhill, Mass

Remember, Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free, and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. No other person has such vast experience, and has helped so many women. Write to-day.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

INDICT TROLLEY OFFICIALS

Held Responsible For Newark Disaster That Cost Nine Lives.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

A. J. Cassatt, J. D. Crimmins and E. F. C. Young Included in Grand Jury's Action — Motorman, Conductor and Sand Man Not Indicted — Men of Millions Must Answer in the Court.

Newark, N. J.—The Essex County Grand Jury indicted the officials and members of the executive board of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, charging each with manslaughter in being responsible for the Clinton avenue grade crossing disaster of February 19 last, when nine pupils of the Newark High School were killed and a score or more injured.

The indictments are against President E. F. C. Young, Vice-President and General Manager David Young, General Superintendent Charles M. Shipman, Roadmaster Arthur W. Pratt, Superintendent James Smith and Assistant Superintendent Richard Eick, of the Bloomfield Division, and the entire Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. This committee comprises in addition to E. F. C. Young and David Young, A. J. Cassatt, of Philadelphia; John D. Crimmins, of New York, and J. Roosevelt Shanley, Elias B. Gaddis and Dr. Leslie D. Ward, of this city.

Patrick Brady, the motorman of the ill-fated trolley car, who is suffering with a fractured skull in the City Hospital; the conductor, and the Italian whose duty it was to keep the trolley tracks salted and sanded were not indicted, nor was the engineer of the locomotive that crashed into the trolley car.

The Grand Jury was out but a few minutes after having completed the examination of witnesses relative to the accident. It was the intention of the jury to confer with Chief Justice Gummere after completing the investigation, but this idea was abandoned when word was sent back that the Chief Justice could only be seen at his home.

The news of the indictments has created a sensation, as it was not thought the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors would be indicted. That the officials of the traction company would alone be indicted was the general expectation.

David Young, Vice-President of the traction company, was not surprised at the Grand Jury's action. He refused to make a statement in reference to the case, but intimated that he might say something when officially notified of the matter. J. R. Shanley, of the Executive Committee, also refused to discuss the matter, neither would Charles M. Shipman say anything.

Richard Eick, the Assistant Superintendent of the Bloomfield Division, whose duty it was to see that the Clifton avenue cross-town line was kept in proper condition, resigned his position while the Coroner's inquest relative to the accident was in progress and left immediately for the West. He is now in San Francisco, and an effort will be made to bring him back to this city to answer to his indictment.

CASTRO TO STAY IN OFFICE.

The President of Venezuela Withdraws His Resignation.

Caracas, Venezuela.—After reading his special message to Congress, General Castro withdrew his resignation of the Presidency of Venezuela. He says:

"When I abdicated it was not from any small-minded or interested calculation, still less was it the result of any sorry or ridiculous farce which has no place in a heart warmed by the heat of great ideals."

He then says that he believes his abdication was a duty imposed upon him in the interest of the peace of the republic. "With my separation to-day," he says, "nobody would lose and all would gain, since this would imply that my efforts and my sacrifice were always and under all circumstances at the service of the republic at its first call.

"Remember it well, Senators and Deputies, I believe my separation necessary; you think otherwise. I hope the future will prove you right. Accept an expression of my sincere thanks for the generous demonstration of which you have made me the object."

When it was known that he had not resigned a popular demonstration took place.

BATTLE WITH LADRONES.

Americans Lose Four Men, But Kill Fifty of the Bandits.

Manila.—Two companies of Philippine scouts have had an engagement with 170 ladrones at a point about seventy miles from Manila, in which the bandits suffered a severe defeat. The scouts had a sergeant and three privates killed and eleven men wounded. Among the wounded is Lieutenant Roose. They killed fifty of the bandits, including a gayly uniformed officer, supposed to be General San Miguel, the leader of the ladrones.

The fight, which lasted two hours, took place on a rock-protected hill, surmounted by a stone fort. The result was in doubt until the scouts, with a yell, rushed the ladrones' stronghold and drove them out into a clearing, where the slaughter took place. The result is regarded as most important. The Americans had an unusual opportunity for a fight to a finish, in which they crushed a plucky enemy who was unable to escape.

$7000 For Her Scalp.

A Superior Court jury at Indianapolis, Ind., decided that the loss of her scalp by Josephine Stevens while she was employed in the Tacoma laundry was worth $7000. She worked at a washing machine and her hair was wound about the shaft of the machine.

Business Man Killed by Automobile.

Charles F. Porter, a business man, was struck and killed by an automobile at Brockton, Mass. Charles W. Jones, driver of the automobile, was held in $2000 for trial.

Break in Spanish Cabinet.

Senor Villaverde, the Spanish Minister of Finance, has resigned. His action is due to his refusing to agree to the increased expenditure demanded by the Ministers of Marine, War and Public Works for their respective departments.

Wife-Beater Shot by Son.

Alonzo Jackson, while beating his wife in Chicago, was shot and fatally injured by his nineteen-year-old son, Ray. The youth yielded to the pleas of his mother and attempted to escape, but was captured later.

May Defeat Reciprocity Treaty.

There is a movement in Havana, Cuba, to defeat the present convention and negotiate a new reciprocity treaty because of the amendments made to it by the United States Senate.

Irish Bill "An Enormous Advance."

Mr. John Redmond, discussing the Irish Land bill, says it marks an enormous advance on any measure yet proposed by an English Government.

Violin Sold For $12,000.

The famous violin known as "King Joseph" was sold for $12,000 at New York City

DEWEY ON GERMAN NAVY

He is Quoted as Saying Teutonic Sea Power is Overestimated.

Recent Naval Maneuvres "An Object Lesson to the Kaiser More Than to Any Other Person."

Washington, D. C.—Admiral Dewey says that the interview in the Newark News, in which he made comments which are expected to incense Emperor William, is absolutely correct. He said what is attributed to him, and regards what he said as true. The dispatch states that Admiral Dewey said that the recent maneuvres of the American fleet in the Caribbean Sea "were an object lesson to the Kaiser more than to any other person," and that the efficiency of the German Navy had been overestimated.

The interview has caused considerable discussion in naval and diplomatic circles. It is said by a high authority in the State Department that it would not be at all surprising if the matter should be brought officially to the attention of this Government by Emperor William. In that event it is likely that the President would call upon Admiral Dewey for an explanation.

It is not at all likely that the President would undertake to administer to Admiral Dewey, as he did to General Miles, a public or even a private rebuke for his language. The Admiral holds his position for life by virtue of a special act of Congress, and his immunity from the usual discipline at the command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is unique. Besides all this, there is some reason to suspect that the President himself not improbably takes a somewhat similar view of the maneuvres.

SCOTT AT THE FURTHEST SOUTH.

Explorer's Work Called Most Important Achievement in Antarctic Region.

London.—President Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society, commenting on the achievements of the British Antarctic ship Discovery, says it has been proved conclusively the greater part of the Antarctic region is a vast continent.

Captain Scott, R. N., the commander of the Discovery, penetrated 100 miles farther south than any previous explorer and discovered an extensive mountainous region, hitherto absolutely unknown, extending to eighty-three degrees twenty minutes south. He thinks that this indicates that the land stretches to the Pole in a series of lofty mountains, which is considered to be the most important geographical achievement in Antarctic exploration.

The Discovery wintered 400 miles farther south than any vessel had previously wintered.

The Discovery, Captain R. F. Scott, R. N., fitted out under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Society and the British Government, left England in August, 1901, and New Zealand in December of that year. She is one of the strongest ships ever constructed, is built almost entirely of wood and cost more than $250,000. The Discovery is to spend two Antarctic summers and one winter in the far South, and is expected to reach Lyttleton, N. Z., in August of this year.

BOWEN LOSES GUAYAQUIL POST.

Commission Withheld Because He Was Convicted of Embezzling Navy Funds.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. William Shaw Bowen, of Rhode Island, whose nomination for the office of Consul-General of the United States at Guayaquil, Ecuador, was confirmed by the Senate, will not go to the place, President Roosevelt having declined to sign his commission. The action of the President was based on the fact that Dr. Bowen, while serving as an assistant surgeon in the navy, was convicted of the charge of embezzling mess funds and sentenced to dismissal. In view of mitigating circumstances, however, he was permitted to resign.

Rear-Admiral Silas Terry, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, discovered and reported the identity of Dr. Bowen with the Dr. Bowen tried and convicted in 1873.

Although the Guayaquil post is worth $3000 in salary and several hundred dollars more in fees, its unhealthy surroundings have made it unpopular even with the chronic seekers for consular office. Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, died of yellow fever after occupying the post for a short time.

WHOLE CITY FORCE OUSTED.

Pittsburg's New Recorder Makes a Sweep of Officeholders.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Every employe of the city, from the heads of departments down to the scrubwoman, except those in the offices of the Controller and City Clerk, who are not directly under the Recorder, has received a copy of this letter:

"Owing to the change in administration and consequent reorganization of the city employes, you are hereby notified that your services will not be required on and after April 1, unless you are otherwise notified."

This was signed by W. B. Hays, City Recorder. Altogether about 3000 employes are affected.

"Law West of Pecos" is Dead.

Roy Bean, the noted frontiersman and justice of the peace who died at his home at Langtry, Texas, was famous in legal circles throughout the country for his unique decisions from the bench during the period of thirty years that he held the position of justice of the peace. He was known as "The Law West of Pecos," and the precinct over which he exercised jurisdiction covered a territory bordering on the Rio Grande for 200 miles and with an area as large as many States.

Children to Greet the President.

The name "Roosevelt," the letters of which will be formed by 16,000 school children waving flags, has been decided on as a feature of the greeting to the President when he visits Des Moines, Iowa, on April 26. The children will be formed on the campus of the Capitol.

Officer Held as Russian Spy.

A dispatch from Lemburg, Galicia, states that Dr. von Ossolinski, a high officer in the local government, has been arrested on suspicion of being a Russian spy.

Minor Mention.

A magnificent comet was observed at Aden, Arabia.

Officers of the Austrian Army have been ordered not to join the anti-dueling league.

The plan to purchase the friar lands in the Philippines may fail because of excessive prices.

The Old Home-Week Association, of Massachusetts, has chosen Governor Bates as its President.

The Famine Relief Committee for Finland had received $258,000, of which $85,000 was from America.

The Legislature of Illinois has been asked to appropriate $100,000 for new uniforms for the National Guard.

Signal Corps men are arranging a wireless telegraphy system between the forts along the Potomac River.

A college diploma is now prerequisite to entrance in the school of law, of divinity or of medicine at Harvard.

Mail steamers between Germany and Denmark are in touch with the land throughout the trip by wireless telegraphy.

The other day a woman in Geneva lost a pocketbook containing $40,000. It was found and returned by a lamplighter.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ —	@$	20
Firsts	27	@	28¼
Seconds	23	@	26
State dairy tubs, extra	—	@	27
Imitation creamery	17	@	20
Factory, fancy	15½	@	16

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	14½	@	14¾
Small	—	@	15
Part skims, good to prime	10	@	10¾
Part skims, common	6	@	7
Full skims	4½	@	5

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	14	@	15
State and Penn	13	@	15
Western—Choice	13¾	@	14
Duck eggs	22	@	30
Goose eggs	65	@	75

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902	2 50	@	2 55
Medium, choice, 1902	2 22½	@	2 25
Pea, choice, 1902	2 22½	@	2 25
Red kidney, choice, 1902	—	@	2 90
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 75	@	2 85
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	—	@	2 60
Lima, Cal., 1902	—	@	2 95

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—King, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Baldwin, per bbl	75	@	2 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Spitzenburg, per bbl	1 25	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	12 00	@	15 00
Jersey, per crate	3 25	@	3 65
Strawberries, Fla., per qt	5	@	25

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	13
Roosters, per lb	9	@	12
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	35	@	40

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	13	@	16
Fowls, Western, per lb	12½	@	13½
Chickens, Phila., per lb	15	@	30
Capons, per lb	16	@	22
Ducks, per lb	17	@	18
Geese, per lb	13	@	14
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	2 75

HOPS.

State, 1902, choice, per lb	32	@	33
1901, choice, per lb	—	@	24
Common to prime	21	@	23
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	28	@	29
1901, choice	—	@	24
Common to prime	20	@	23

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	1 00	@	1 05
No. 1, per 100 lb	90	@	97½
No. 2, per 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	72½
Straw, long rye	70	@	80

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, per sack	1 75	@	2 00
Western, per sack	1 75	@	2 00
Sweets, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Turnips, per bbl	70	@	80
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per crate	1 00	@	4 00
Onions, Conn., white, bbl	4 00	@	8 00
Yellow, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Orange Co., red, per bag	50	@	75
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 00
Celery, per case	1 00	@	2 50
Lettuce, per basket	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
String beans, per crate	1 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 50
Spinach, per bbl	25	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	10	@	50
Beets, per bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	3 00
Parsnips, per bbl	—	@	75
Parsley, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	3 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	3 50

FURS AND SKINS.

Badger	1 00	@	1 50
Otter	7 00	@	15 00
Beaver	3 00	@	9 00
Red fox	2 00	@	5 00
Marten, dark	5 00	@	15 00
Marten, pale	3 00	@	5 00
Skunk, black	1 90	@	2 00
Skunk, striped	65	@	75
Raccoon	1 00	@	1 75
Opossum, large	70	@	80
Opossum, small	18	@	25
Muskrat	13	@	25
Muskrat, kits	4	@	5

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, prime, per lb	30	@	31
Maple sugar, per lb	—	@	11
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	80
Honey, clover, per lb	12	@	15
Extracted, per lb	6½	@	7

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 15	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	85⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	81⅝
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	53½
Oats, No. 2	—	@	42
No. 2 white	—	@	42½
Rye, Western	—	@	60
State	56	@	60
Lard, city	9.75c.	@	10.00c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6¾	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	6	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@	5 40
Lambs, per 100 lb	—	@	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 80	@	7 80
Country dressed, per lb	8	@	10¼

THE NEWEST BEEF TRUST.

National Packing Company Capitalized at $15,000,000.

Chicago.—Announcement of the incorporation of the National Packing Company, capitalized at $15,000,000 and including several of the smaller plants in Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere, was made by J. P. Lyman, President of the company.

The incorporation papers were taken out in New Jersey, and it is announced that the following are the "companies purchased:"

Omaha Packing Company, Hammond Packing Company, the G. H. Hammond Packing Company, Hutchinson Packing Company, the Anglo-American Provision Company, the United Dressed Beef Company and the Fowler Packing Company. The purchase, it is stated, is made for investment, with the idea of doing a business of about $150,000,000 a year.

Winter Wheat Prospects.

Western railroad men are enthusiastic over the winter wheat prospects.

Wheat Markets Quiet.

The wheat markets have been very quiet and price fluctuations slight, and the Chicago market has been rather depressed. News has been neither bullish nor bearish. Exports of wheat in February were smaller than last year, but exports of flour have been much heavier.

Poor Maple Sugar Crop.

Indications are now that the maple sugar season in Northern New York and Vermont will be an almost total failure on account of the early spring.

Buying Foreign Steel.

Foreign steel is being bought. There is an enormous consumption of finished iron and steel. In the sheet trade an upward movement of prices is imminent, and in the structural iron trade there is continued uneasiness over labor troubles.

Jobbing Trade Large.

The jobbing trade is very large, and reports from the West are especially satisfactory. Textile markets are fairly active. The New York dry goods market is quiet, with no change in prices. Staple cottons are strong.

Records Broken For Exports.

Exports in February and in the three winter months were larger than in any previous year. The exports for two-thirds of the fiscal year were never exceeded except in 1900-01. Imports have also increased, and the favorable balance is less than it has been for several years past, but still it is a little over $300,000,000 for the eight months.

Traffic Blockades Being Relieved.

Progress has been made in relieving traffic blockades, and deliveries are more prompt, yet railway facilities need much extension if they are to keep pace with the Nation's growth.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy---I am as Well as Ever."

HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."—DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."—H. W. Ogden.

W. E. Griffith, Concan, Texas, writes: "I suffered from chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved since use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Rustburg, Campbell County, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred D. Scott, Large Outside Guard of Hiram Football Team, writes:

"As a specific for catarrh, I consider Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the head, and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases body weight, and any similar medicine in the market. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement."—Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 908 M Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal troubles."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Secretary of Ladies' Council No. 105, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2435 Polk street, N. E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often results in a case of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failure if Peruna is taken diligently during the treacherous weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head or lungs.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

LIVER TONIC Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, then you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice, start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded.

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy to-day, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the 50c used 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start today. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address

STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO

Spoiled His Case.

The motorman was buried in thought. He had forgotten which turn to take at the end of the street. An old gentleman tried to cross in front of the car.

The motorman suddenly emerged from thought. He helped to lift up the car so that the old gentleman could be extricated from his little difficulty.

Willing hands placed him in the ambulance. Various parts of his anatomy were then tenderly laid beside him. The car sped on.

In due course of time the case came to trial. The old gentleman wanted damages. The result seemed to be a foregone conclusion. The injured man already had arranged how he should spend the money he was going to receive, when he did a very foolish thing. He mentioned that he no longer had the pesky rheumatism in his right arm, for the simple reason that he had no right arm since the accident.

What followed? You can easily guess. The motorist put in a counter claim for services rendered. A rheumatic jury was empanelled. The defendant proved his case out of the claimant's own mouth. He received a judgment in his favor and left the court without a stain upon his character.—New York News.

Census Comparisons.

The differences between the cost of securing the returns from the six simple questions asked in 1790 and that of the extended inquiry made a century later, is illustrated by the per capita cost, which in 1790 was 1.13 cents, and in 1900 15.5 cents. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous State in the Union, having 747,610 inhabitants. The records of the Treasury Department show that at the first census the cost of making the enumeration in that State was $7553.90. Moreover at that enumeration the underpaid assistant marshals supplied their own blanks, an item which was of considerable importance in the days when all paper was made laboriously by hand. In 1900 the population of Maine—about 700,000—most nearly approximated that of Virginia in 1790. At the twelfth census cost of actual enumeration in Maine, including the pay of supervisors, was $34,560.90, or more than three-fourths of the amount expended for the enumeration of the entire United States in 1790, though the pay of an enumerator in 1900 did not exceed the wages of an intelligent day laborer.—W. R. Merriam, in the Century.

Gounod the Man.

Gounod was one of the most fascinating men I have ever met. His manner had a charm that was irresistible, and his kindly eyes, as soft and melting as a woman's, would light up with a smile now tender, now humorous, that fixed itself ineffaceably upon the memory. He could speak English fairly well, but preferred his own language, in which he was a brilliant conversationalist, and he could use to advantage a fund of keen, ready wit. He was at this time influenced by a recrudescence of that religious mysticism which had strongly characterized his youthful career, but his tone, though earnest and thoughtful when he was dwelling upon his art, could brighten up with the lightness and gaiety of a true Parisian.—Herman Klein, in the Century.

Slap Dash Insurance.

There is a great increase in England of life insurance without medical examination, a system highly praised by some experts.

Broadly stated, the position of the companies which seek the business is that the benefit of selection in keeping down the death rate exhausts itself in the first few years, and thereafter the mortality is about average.

If policies were issued to the first 10,000 apparently healthy men met in the street by agents of the company, the mortality of the group would be much the same as that of 10,000 insured lives of similar ages who had passed a strict examination five years previously.

Accordingly in risks taken without examination an extra charge of $1 per $500 is made for the first year and $2 extra for the next two years, the rate after that being normal, or a provision is made that in case of death within five years only a part of the premium is to be paid. With these precautions the business is considered conservative.—New York World.

"KIDNEY COLDS."

Nothing will "lay you up," "play you out," "put you to bed" quicker than a kidney cold. Thousands feel the first effect of cold in the kidneys; back-ache, rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, retention of urine, infrequent and too frequent urinary discharge tell of kidneys out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from common back-ache to dangerous diabetes.

A. T. Ritenour, owner of the wood yard at 125 East Cork street, Winchester, Va., says: "Ever since I had la grippe I have been a sufferer from kidney troubles, which made themselves apparent in racking pains through the region of the kidneys and across the small of my back. The pains were always severe, and sometimes so sharp and biting that they compelled me to take to my bed. The kidney secretions furnished further evidence of disorder. They were off color, irregular and painful of passage. Added to this there was an annoying weakness. The newspaper advertisements of Doan's Kidney Pills attracted my attention, and I procured a box of that remedy at Franck Baker & Sons' drug store. The relief I experienced